

CHAPTER 1.1.2.

DISEASE LISTING AND NOTIFICATION
CRITERIA

Article 1.1.2.1.

Criteria for listing an aquatic animal disease

Diseases proposed for listing must meet all of the relevant parameters set for each of the criteria, namely A. Consequences, B. Spread and C. Diagnosis. Therefore, to be listed, a *disease* must have the following characteristics: 1 or 2 or 3; and 4 or 5; and 6; and 7; and 8. Such proposals should be accompanied by a case definition for the disease under consideration.

No.	Criteria (AEC)	Parameters that support a listing	Explanatory notes
A. Consequences			
1.		The disease has been shown to cause significant production losses at a national or multinational (zonal or regional) level.	There is a general pattern that the disease will lead to losses in <i>susceptible* species</i> , and that morbidity or mortality are related primarily to the agent and not management or environmental factors. (Morbidity includes, for example, loss of production due to spawning failure.) The direct economic impact of the disease is linked to its morbidity, mortality and effect on product quality.
2.	Or	The disease has been shown to or scientific evidence indicates that it is likely to negatively affect wild populations of <i>aquatic animal</i> that are an asset worth protecting for economic or ecological reasons.	Wild aquatic animal populations can be populations that are commercially harvested (wild fisheries) and hence are an economic asset. However, the asset could be ecological or environmental in nature, for example, if the population consists of an endangered species of aquatic animal or an aquatic animal potentially endangered by the disease.
3.	Or	The agent is of public health concern.	
And B. Spread			
4.		Infectious aetiology of the disease is proven.	

No.	Criteria (A&C)	Parameters that support a listing	Explanatory notes
5.	Or	An infectious agent is strongly associated with the disease, but the aetiology is not yet known.	Infectious diseases of unknown aetiology can have equally high-risk implications as those diseases where the infectious aetiology is proven. Whilst disease occurrence data are gathered, research should be conducted to elucidate the aetiology of the disease and the results be made available within a reasonable period of time.
6.	And	Potential for international spread, including via live animals, their products or fomites.	International trade in aquatic animal species <i>susceptible</i> to the disease exists or is likely to develop and, under international trading practices, the entry and establishment of the disease is a likely risk.

7.	And	Several countries or countries with <i>zones</i> may be declared free of the disease based on the general surveillance principles outlined in Chapter 1.1.4 of the <i>Aquatic Manual</i> .	<i>Free countries/zones</i> could still be protected. Listing of diseases that are ubiquitous or extremely widespread would render notification unfeasible, however, individual countries that run a control programme on such a disease can demand propose its listing provided they have undertaken a scientific evaluation to support their request. Examples may be the protection of <i>broodstock</i> from widespread diseases, or the protection of the last remaining <i>free zones</i> from a widespread disease.
And C. Diagnosis			
8.		A repeatable, robust means of detection/diagnosis exists.	A diagnostic test should be widely available and preferably has undergone a formal standardisation and validation process using routine field samples (see <i>OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals</i>) or a robust case definition is available to clearly identify cases and allow them to be distinguished from other pathologies.

Article 1.1.2.2.

Criteria for listing an emerging aquatic animal disease

A newly recognised disease or a known disease behaving differently may be proposed for listing if it meets the following criteria (1 or 2, and 3 or 4): Such proposals should be accompanied by a case definition for the disease under consideration.

No.	Parameters that support a listing	Explanatory notes
1.	Infectious aetiology of the disease is proven.	
Or		
2.	An infectious agent is strongly associated with the disease, but the aetiology is not yet known.	Infectious diseases of unknown aetiology can have equally high-risk implications as those diseases where the infectious aetiology is proven. Whilst disease occurrence data are gathered, research should be conducted to elucidate the aetiology of the disease and the results be made available within a reasonable period of time.
and		
3.	The agent is of public health concern.	
Or		
4.	Significant spread in naive populations of wild or cultured <i>aquatic animals</i> .	The disease has exhibited significant morbidity, mortality or production losses at a <i>zone, compartment</i> or country level. “Naïve” means animals previously unexposed either to a new disease or a new form of a known disease.

~~Article 1.1.2.3.~~

Criteria for immediate notification of aquatic animal diseases

A. For listed diseases	
1.	First occurrence or re occurrence of a <i>disease</i> in a country or <i>zone</i> or <i>compartment</i> of a country, if the country or <i>zone</i> or <i>compartment</i> of the country was previously considered to be free of that particular <i>disease</i> ; or
2.	Occurrence in a new host species; or
3.	New pathogen strain or new disease manifestation; or
4.	Newly recognised zoonotic potential;
B. For non-listed diseases	
1.	Emerging disease/pathogenic agent if there are findings that are of epidemiological significance to other countries;

* 'Susceptible' is not restricted to 'susceptible to clinical disease' but includes 'susceptible to covert infections'.